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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

ATWOOD, E. L. *The Modern Warship*. Pp. 146. Price 40 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

BELLET, DANIEL. *La Nouvelle voie Maritime le Canal de Panama*. Pp. 330. Price, 5 fr. Paris: E Guilmoto, 1913.

It is fortunate that there is little probability that M. Bellet's opinions concerning the Panama Canal will find immediate and universal acceptance in the United States, else it is doubtful if the canal would be opened. According to him the waterway is merely a huge monument to a course of misconduct and a policy of folly. The United States government swindled the French canal companies, sandbagged Colombia, broke faith with England, and repudiated its obligations to the entire world, and withal has spent a tremendous sum of money on a work which will never pay the expenses of maintenance and operation let alone the cost of construction.

BRISSENDEN, PAUL F. *The Launching of the Industrial Workers of the World*. Pp. 82. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1913.

This interesting short study presents a mass of testimony on the beginnings of the Syndicalist movement in the United States. It reviews the preliminaries to the calling of the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1904-05. The various groups and elements represented at the convention in June, 1905, are carefully analyzed and tabulated. The bibliography, comprising almost one-fourth of the pamphlet, is complete and valuable. This list of magazines and newspapers of the present labor movement is particularly useful to the student while to the layman the existence of this amount of material will come as a distinct surprise.

BROWN, SAMUEL W. *Secularization of American Education*. Pp. 160. Price, \$1.50. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University.

This is a Teachers College thesis and is a review of the state legislation, state constitutional provisions and state supreme court decisions by means of which the present secularization of education exists. It traces in a number of chapters the history of education in America from the day when the aim was almost entirely religious, through the stage when the aim and control were both religious and secular, to the present condition where state institutions are entirely secular both in fact and theory. In every state of the Union there exists now a system of public education in which civic and industrial aims are dominant, in which religious instruction is either entirely eliminated or else reduced to the barest and most formal elements, and the control of which is

invested well-nigh exclusively in the state. The author thinks that the two factors which have brought about the change are: an educated citizenship, necessary to the existence of a republic, and religious opinion which is an individual right. The book is a valuable reference to one interested in the evolution of a system of education and the controversy between church and state in their efforts to control and determine the same.

BURKE, E. J. *Political Economy*. Pp. xvi, 479. Price, \$1.50. New York: American Book Company, 1913.

This book, written by a professor in a Catholic university, is designed for use in Catholic colleges, high schools, and academies. Though no particular effort has been made to introduce Catholic dogma or teaching, yet the special feature of the book is the presentation of the Catholic doctrine whenever the subjects treated touch upon the domain of ethics. Naturally, frequent reference is made to the encyclical *rerum novarum*.

The treatment of the elementary principles of economics is prefaced by an account of the various schools of political economy. Among the more important principles of the Catholic school are: The right of private property in the means of production; the right of private individual productive energy; toleration of the differences of classes in society, without the bitter opposition now existing between them; the rejection of the "Laissez-Faire" principle of the liberal school which errs in insisting almost exclusively on the rights of the individual; and the carrying on of strenuous warfare against the Socialist doctrine which would subvert the present order of society, and would, it is claimed, subject the laborer to even greater slavery than Socialists claim now to exist, since under Socialism laborers would be dependent for their labor and place of work upon the will of the community.

CANNON, IDA M. *Social Work in Hospitals*. Pp. xi, 257. Price, \$1.50. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913.

The author of this volume has had an unusual opportunity to know and understand the possibilities of social service work in connection with hospitals. She has long been the head worker of the social service department of the Massachusetts General Hospital in immediate association with Dr. Richard Cabot, the pioneer in this field. A year ago, Miss Cannon had the opportunity to visit a number of institutions and observe various methods of work. This book is designed to furnish not merely information about the movement, but definite instruction with reference to the handling of different types of problems that arise in connection with the hospital. Thus the three chapters on medical-social problems form the real backbone of the volume. There are also excellent chapters on basis of treatment, working together, records, organization, workers, together with many sample forms that may be used for recording work done. The volume will be helpful to all who are engaged in this work, and is to be particularly commended to the managers of hospitals, who may have in mind the introduction of this department.

Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-1911. Pp. 316. Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee.

CURRAN, JOHN P. *Freight Rates—Studies in Rate Construction.* Pp. v, 367. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: Railway Text-Book Publishing Company, 1913.

It was the aim of the author of this book "to give in a clear and concise manner the rate bases or structures" upon which railroad tariffs are built. After a brief and unimportant introduction to the volume, the railroad rates prevailing from trunk line and New England territory to Canada and the West are explained. This is followed by a discussion of the rail and lake rates from the trunk line territory west. Subsequent sections of the book take up, in turn, rates from the Central Freight Association territory and from the South and West. The book is a valuable guide to those seeking to understand how the rate systems prevailing between practically all sections of the United States have been worked out. It is a book for reference rather than for reading.

DAVIS, WILLIAM WATSON. *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida.* Pp. xxvi, 769. Price, \$4.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

This volume presents a detailed analysis of the course of the political history of Florida from 1860 to 1876. The work is divided into four parts, the first giving a brief history of Florida before 1860 and an account of the origin and development of the secession movement; the second dealing with the military events and the political and economic conditions during the war; the third and fourth describing the stormy period of reconstruction with the conflict of federal and local authority, the domination of the alliance of the carpet-bagger, the scalawag and the negro, the reign of lawlessness and crime, and the eventual return of the Democratic party to power.

The history of the events which stand out as landmarks in the progress of the conflict between the free and the slave states has been adequately written. Of the work of filling in the gaps—analyzing local sentiment, describing minor details, and showing the effects of the struggle on the everyday life of the people—much remains to be done. Professor Davis has made a noteworthy contribution to the growing number of monographs which are being written with this purpose in view. It is such studies as this which will constitute the material from which may be derived an interpretation and an explanation of the great conflict.

D'EGVILLE, HOWARD. *Imperial Defence and Closer Union.* Pp. xl, 312. Price, 7/6. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

MITRA, S. M. *Anglo-Indian Studies.* Pp. xxxv, 525. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Mr. D'Egville has very skillfully used the literary remains and political activities of Sir John Colomb, a retired captain of the royal marine artillery, and member of Parliament for some sixteen years following 1869, to show the evolution and status of the program of British imperial defense as based on

the sea power. Colomb was a modern pioneer in the movement to exalt the naval power idea over a defensive military policy favored by the British government, and had a large part in instituting the reforms that led to the creation, in 1904, of the imperial defense committee. The later work of this committee and of various conferences for imperial organization, and the exposition of the principles for which Colomb contended are well presented in five chapters. Two are given to the policy and principles of this defense, two to the imperial coöperation which conditions its success, and one to the imperial representation and union which should result.

The author of the second work, a native Hindu, who has lived eight years in England and won recognition as an interesting writer on Indian subjects, brings together in his volume sixteen miscellaneous articles, some of which have previously appeared in the English reviews. Their value is in showing the native attitude to certain British administrative and other problems in India. Mr. Mitra writes as a Hindu and an imperialist. He believes the safeguard of the empire lies in maintaining a balance between Hindu and Moslem subjects on the divide and rule principle. In the transfer of the capital to Delhi and in the English policy as to the Balkan troubles, he sees undue Moslem influence. He deprecates any democratic movement, such as for colonial self-government, as contrary to the aristocratic spirit of the native princes, who rule something like a third of India.

DUTTON, SAMUEL T. and SNEDDEN, DAVID. *The Administration of Public Education in the United States*. Pp. x, 614. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A new edition of a valuable work issued by the same writers in 1908. It contains an additional chapter on moral education; the statistical information is brought down to date. The book presents a fund of valuable information not elsewhere available in a single volume. It is an indispensable reference work to the busy superintendent of schools and an excellent text for classes in school administration.

Not only the administration of education in the public schools is covered, but the administration of all school activities supported by public taxation. There are chapters devoted to the discussion of the chief problems of the administration of correctional education, the education of defectives, compulsory education, and continuation schools. The subject of child labor legislation is also discussed. The writers, both men of extensive practical experience, have chosen for brief treatment about all the current problems in every field of educational administration. The bibliographies appended to each of the thirty-three chapters include only the most valuable papers and books.

EATON, J. S. *Handbook of Railroad Expenses*. Pp. xii, 559. Price, \$3.00. New York. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1913.

This handbook, containing a complete analysis of the system of accounting for railroad expenditures, as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, should be of great value to railroad statisticians and operating officials,

and to others interested in the study of railroad accounting. The author presents in an abridged form the classifications and rules adopted by the commission together with full explanatory and critical comments of his own. The work is carefully organized and well written.

EHRlich, EUGEN. *Grundlegung der Soloilogie des Rechts*. Pp. 409. Price, 10m. Munchen: Duncker and Humblot, 1913.

FAIRBAIRN, F. W. *Rate Construction Guide*. Pp. 94. Price, \$5.00. Cleveland: The Author, 1913.

This *Rate Construction Guide* shows how to compute through freight rates from Indiana, Michigan (southern peninsula), Ohio, the western parts of New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and from Chicago, Milwaukee and Peoria districts to all points in the United States. The object of the publication is to explain the rate systems that have been established by the railroads for traffic from the Central Freight Association territory to other parts of the United States. The book is intended to be a practical guide for those engaged in rate construction. The book does not deal with general principles or theories of rates, but seeks to state exactly what rate systems prevail. A revised edition of the work is published each year.

FAY, C. R. *Copartnership in Industry*. Pp. 146. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

This little manual outlines the history of copartnership, describes and illustrates the various types of copartnership and profit-sharing, and makes clear the real nature and spirit of successful experiments in this field. The following quotations reveal the author's viewpoint: "Freedom is the breath of life to copartnership," "it is not so much a body of things as a body with spirit in it," "when they (students of coöperative and profit-sharing schemes) are studying successes they are studying personalities—studying, in fine the stuff of which industrial chivalry is made."

GIFFEN, ROBERT. *Statistics 1898-1900*. Pp. xiii, 485. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

A posthumous work, consisting of fragments of material under the same general heading, the volume makes clear the interest of the author in statistical data. The introduction deals with the meaning of statistics. The main part of the book includes a number of chapters on area and population statistics, births, deaths and marriages; imports and exports; agricultural statistics; mineral statistics, and the like. The chapters contain a large amount of comment and an inconsiderable proportion of statistics.

GODDARD, HENRY H. *The Kallikak Family*. Pp. xv, 121. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A valuable contribution to the subject of heredity; the most important investigation ever made of the causes of human defectiveness; a study of two lines of descent, from the same father and a normal mother in one line, and an

illegitimate union with a feeble-minded woman in the other; the first formal report of the research laboratory of the Vineland School for Defective Children.

The inheritableness of feeble-mindedness is conclusive. In six generations there were 480 descendants in the degenerate line, of whom 262 are known to be feeble-minded. There were twelve unions where fathers were normal and mothers feeble-minded; result, seven feeble-minded and ten normal children. There were eight unions where fathers were feeble-minded and mothers normal; result, ten normal and ten defective children. In forty-one cases where both of the parents were feeble-minded, there were 222 degenerate children and two normal.

Feeble-mindedness has been defined as irregular failure of development. Dr. Goddard's cases seem to prove this for they present a great variation in the degree of development and many varieties of social irregularity. His work emphasizes the fact that all cases of true amentia must be early recognized by state authority, if any progress is to be made in its suppression. The Vineland institution and Dr. Goddard have placed all the world under obligations by this painstaking study of the heredity of feeble-mindedness.

HART, ALBERT B. *Social and Economic Forces in American History*. Pp. 523. Price, \$1.50. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1913.

Professor Hart has reprinted from the several volumes of the American Nation Series the chapters dealing with social and economic conditions. The volume containing these reprints thus presents a concise and most instructive account of living conditions during successive periods. The first two chapters are by President L. G. Tyler and depict "Early New England Life and Social and Economic Conditions of Virginia" down to 1652. From the volumes prepared by Doctors Andrews, Greene, Thwaites, Howard, Van Tyne and others, appropriate chapters are taken—seven chapters by Professor Turner, four chapters by Professor Hart, and one or more by other contributors to the "American Nation." Although made up of the writings of numerous authors, this volume presents a fairly well integrated account of the social and economic forces in American history.

HENDERSON, CHARLES R. *Social Programmes in the West*. Pp. xxviii, 184. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1913.

Few men in America are better fitted to describe social policies of western countries than Prof. Charles R. Henderson, professor of sociology, University of Chicago. The present volume contains the Barrow lectures, delivered in the Far East in 1912-13. These lectures are six in number: Foundations of Social Programmes in Economic Facts and in Social Ideals; Public and Private Relief of Dependents and Abnormals; Policy of the Western World in Relation to the Anti-Social, Public Health, Education, and Morality; Movements to Improve the Economic and Cultural Situation of Wage-Earners; Providing for Progress of Nation and Humanity.

Though primarily designed for the information of Orientals, they are to be found of value to those of us at home who frequently lose a perspective of the entire field because of interest in some smaller portion thereof.

HOLMES, JOHN H. *Marriage and Divorce*. Pp. 63. Price, 50 cents. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1913.

This book is written for popular reading and is an effort to steer a safe and sane course between the theories of the "Sacramentarians" who view marriage as indissoluble and the "Libertarians or Individualists" who regard the matter purely from an individual point of view and believe in absolute freedom of divorce. The author believes that when marriage is morally ended it should be legally ended but would throw around marriage all the moral, social and economic safeguards which will make for its continuance. The tone of the book is earnest, rational and constructive.

HUGHAN, JESSIE WALLACE. *The Facts of Socialism*. Pp. 175. Price 75 cents. New York: John Lane Company, 1913.

ADAMS, EDWARD F. *The Inhumanity of Socialism*. Pp. 61. Price, \$1.00. San Francisco: Paul Elder and Company, 1913.

Dr. Hughan has set for herself the task of presenting in simple form "the data as to the movement in our country calling itself Socialism, its relation to Marx, labor unionism, the family, the church, the state; its ultimate program, its immediate platform, its leaders, organization and present policy." She has done this well and has written an interesting little volume defending Socialism. Each chapter is followed by a short list of suggested readings and a number of suggested topics for reports and discussions. As a book for beginners and as text book for courses in Socialism it should prove valuable.

The Inhumanity of Socialism shows clearly that the author has not "in recent years, read much Socialistic or Anti-Socialistic literature of which the world is full" (p. 3). Mr. Adam's entire attack is based on the assumption that Socialism will entirely remove the driving force of selfishness and consequently is not worthy of any further consideration. He feels that not only must we retain the struggle for existence but implies that it should be greatly intensified. Socialism is open to attack on many grounds; it is unfortunate that the premises from which an attack is made should themselves be so very weak.

JEBB, RICHARD. *The Britannic Question*. Pp. 262. Price, 35 cents. New York: Longmans Green and Company, 1913.

The author defines the Britannic question as "the problem of how to effect a closer and permanent union between the self-governing states" (p. 9). The problem is first given an historical and a philosophical setting and then alternative solutions are considered at length. Imperial federation as one possibility soon strikes its colors under Mr. Jebb's energetic treatment to a policy of alliance of the autonomous states of the empire. Separate consideration is given to the effect the two systems might be expected to have on the dependencies, and the work concludes with a criticism of the recent pronouncements on the imperial question by Mr. Borden and by Mr. Bonar Law. Although written with an avowed bias the book is an instructive and stimulating summary of a controverted issue.

JOHNSTON, R. M. *Bull Run—Its Strategy and Tactics*. Pp. xiv, 293. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

JONES, CHESTER LLOYD. *Statute Law Making*. Pp. xii, 327. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Boston Book Company, 1912.

KNEELAND, GEORGE J. *Commercialized Prostitution in New York City*. Pp. xii, 334. Price, \$1.30. New York: The Century Company, 1913.

KRAUS, JUR HERBERT. *Die Monroedoktrin in ihren Beziehungen zur Amerikanischen Diplomatie und zum Völkerrecht*. Pp. 480. Berlin: J. Guttentag, 1913.

LAUBER, ALMON W. *Indian Slavery in Colonial Times Within the Present Limits of the United States*. Pp. 352. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

LEOPOLD, LEWIS. *Prestige*. Pp. 352. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1913.

The task set by the author of this volume is the rational explanation of the origin, conditions and effects of Prestige. He defends it not as a logical, moral or aesthetic phenomenon derived from mystical sources, but a purely socio-psychological influence. Book I traces the origin of the word from *praestigiae* meaning delusion and its connection with ideas of mystery and juggling through its modification till at last it comes to mean "the favorable appearance of one man in the eyes of another." Its atmosphere is "permanency, large numbers, exaggerated distances between men, and the receptivity of the masses." A discussion of racial and individual characters of recipients closes this part.

Book II treats of the possessors of prestige, its values, means, utility, etc.

Book III is the practical portion of the book in which the influences of prestige in love, economic life, religion, politic, brute force, intellect and abnormality is traced with rare sagacity.

The volume is a constructive and brilliant psychological investigation of an important phenomenon in social life and should take rank among the valuable treatises on social psychology.

LONGUET, JEAN. *Le Mouvement Socialiste International*. Pp. 648. Paris: Aristide Quillet, 1913.

In this volume we have a very valuable and timely contribution to literature of Socialism. Many have been the books defending or attacking socialistic practice and theory but a careful study of the extent and size of the movement such as here given has been lacking. After a short historical sketch of the "international" and of the present International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, the author gives us the standing of the socialist parties in every part of the globe. In the study of each country there is a short historical review and then a discussion of present plans, policies, leaders and prospects. The short bibliography that is appended is suggestive.

LOWNHAUPT, FREDERICK. *What an Investor Ought to Know*. Pp. 152. Price, \$1.00. New York: Magazine of Wall Street, 1913.

A very elementary little volume of 152 pages, discussing the position of holders of corporate bonds, the idea of diversification of investments, the most important factors governing safety of bond investments, and the use of railroad and industrial reports as indices of the inherent worth of securities. While it is believed that the author could have stated his ideas in a much smaller space, or in the same space included a much more valuable book, it is undoubtedly true that investors often ignore or are ignorant of the few elementary principles explained, and for this reason there is a real need for books of this kind, which devote considerable space to the consideration of a few very fundamental ideas.

LUDWIG, ERNEST. *Consular Treaty Rights and Comments on the "Most Favored Nation" Clause*. Pp. 239. Akron: The New Werner Company, 1913.

This brief by the consul for Austria-Hungary at Cleveland, Ohio, presents the argument in favor of the exercise by foreign consuls of the right to administer the estates of their countrymen dying intestate in the United States. The cases which have been decided in eleven states are reviewed, an analysis is made especially of the decision of the United States supreme court in the case *In re Rocca vs. Thompson* and a comparison is given of the American and European interpretations of the most favored nation clause as applied to the special subject under consideration. The thesis argued is that since the treaty with Sweden, proclaimed March 20, 1911, consuls "have the right to be appointed as administrators" and that the clause allowing them to exercise this power "so far as the laws of each country will permit" does not act as a limitation. Therefore it is concluded that where the state has created a public administrator to handle such cases the state law must yield to the treaty and *a fortiori* the consul possesses the right in states where the statutes make no such provision.

MATIENZO, JOSE NICOLAS. *Le Gouvernement Representatif Federal dans la Republique Argentine*. Pp. 380. Paris: Librairie Hachette and Company, 1912.

This is a French translation of *El Gobierno Representativo Federal en la Republica Argentina*, reviewed in THE ANNALS, May, 1911.

MYERS, ALBERT COOK (Ed.). *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware*. Pp. xiv, 476. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This volume of documents concerning the early history of Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware begins with extracts translated from a Dutch book, first published in 1655, the *Korte Historiae*, etc., by David Pietersz de Vries. This journal by De Vries gives an account of the six voyages which he made between 1618 and 1644. The third of these voyages was to the West Indies, and the fourth and sixth were made to the Delaware. The document

as reproduced gives those parts of the journal which refer to the trips to the West Indies and to the Delaware.

There follow in the volume of *Narratives*, extracts from the writings of Capt. Thomas Yong, 1634; from the "account of the Swedish churches in New Sweden" by Rev. Israel Acrelius, 1759; from the reports of Gov. Johan Printz, 1644 and 1647, and from the report of Gov. Johan Rising, 1654 and 1655. Penn's account of the province of Pennsylvania, 1681, his letter to the committee of the Free Society of Traders, 1683, and also his account of the province of Pennsylvania, 1685, are given. The volume gives much space to Gabriel Thomas' "Historical and geographical account of Pennsylvania and West-New-Jersey, 1698," and to the "circumstantial biographical description of Pennsylvania" by Francis Daniel Pastorius, 1700. These and the other documents contained in the volume make the book valuable as a reference work for students of the early history of the colonies about the Delaware.

O'FARRELL, HORACE HANDLEY. *The Franco-German War Indemnity and Its Economic Results*. Pp. x, 80. Price, 1s. London: Harrison and Sons, 1913.

All who have read Norman Angell's *The Great Illusion* will be interested in this study of the chapter in that volume entitled, The Indemnity Futility. The Garton Foundation and its work deserve to be better known because of the undoubted value of such a movement in furthering the cause of international peace. The author of this small volume does not differ from Mr. Angell in his general attitude but arrives at much the same conclusions in a different manner. The chief point at issue is whether the payment of the indemnity by France was the primary cause of Germany's economic troubles in the following decade. Mr. O'Farrell finds other causes more potent and concludes that "the indemnity played but a small part, if any, in aggravating the financial troubles under which Germany, in common with the rest of the world, suffered," while it actually conferred some benefits.

OSBORNE, ALGERNON A. *Speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, September, 1904—March, 1907*. Pp. 172. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

This is an interesting but rather superficial discussion of the lack of anything which "tends to bring the volume of speculation in different stocks into approximate conformity with investment buying or selling" and is an outgrowth of the theory that speculation in security markets in general, and on the New York Stock Exchange in particular, causes business depressions, as contrasted with the idea of speculators whose actions are the result of coming conditions which they foresee. As a criticism of the foolish who purchased at the high prices existing before the 1907 panic, and a description of market conditions at this time, this book is excellent, but to assume that the buyers were all speculators and the investors all wise men and draw the conclusion that speculators are therefore lacking in that rare judgment and discounting ability attributed to them, is unwarranted. That some misjudged future conditions in 1906-07 is certain—that they were the speculators, in the Wall street sense of the term, the author has utterly failed to show.

PARCE, LIDA. *Economic Determinism*. Pp. 155. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: C. H. Kerr and Company, 1913.

This monograph is an attempt to explain history on the basis of the way in which people make their living. Forms of government, types of social institutions and standards of living are products that arise out of conditions of life and can be comprehended only when these conditions are understood. History that explains cannot be written in terms of "dynasties" or "reigns." It must be told in periods of man's successive achievement in the art of subduing nature. This process is traced by the author through savagery, barbarism and civilization with special emphasis upon the changes produced by the industrial revolution. It is too brief and fragmentary to comprise a thoroughgoing treatise of the subject. It is rather a defense of a point of view.

PARKINSON, THE RT. REV. MONSIGNOR HENRY. *A Primer of Social Science*. Pp. xii, 274. Price, 2s. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

This little volume was written for the Catholic Social Guild. It is exceedingly elementary but covers a wide range of topics. Its four parts are: I. Introductory, in which such subjects as social science, sociology, the social point of view and social reform are explained and clearly distinguished from each other; II. Elements of the Social Life, including a study of the individual, the family, the state and the church; III. Economic Relations, covering production, distribution and consumption; and IV, Social Failures, personal and moral aspects and state assistance.

The whole range of material is treated from the ecclesiastical point of view.

PERRIN, JOHN W. *History of the Cleveland Sinking Fund of 1862*. Pp. 68. Cleveland: The Authur H. Clark Company, 1913.

PILLSBURY, ALBERT E. *Lincoln and Slavery*. Pp. 96. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

For the solution of a problem peculiarly American in its nature only that man was fitted who was peculiarly American in instinct, training and sympathy. Mr. Pillsbury shows in a convincing manner that Lincoln fully understood that the fundamental issue between the North and the South was slavery; that the permanence of the Union depended upon the complete eradication of that institution; and that the keynote of Lincoln's political career was his struggle for the emancipation of the negro.

Questions of Public Policy: Addresses Delivered in the Page Lecture Series, 1913, before the Senior Class of the Sheffield School, Yale University. Pp. 134. Price, \$1.25. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913.

This book contains four lectures delivered by well known men before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in the summer of 1913. The lectures are: The Character and Influence of Recent Immigration, contributed by Jeremiah W. Jenks; The Essential and the Unessen-

tial in Currency Legislation, by A. Piatt Andrew; The Value of the Panama Canal to this Country, by Emory R. Johnson; and The Benefits and Evils of the Stock Exchange, by Willard V. King.

QUICK, HERBERT. *On Board the Good Ship Earth*. Pp. 451. Price \$1.25. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1913.

With a true journalistic instinct the author approaches the major social problems of the day. His titles are both fanciful and specific. His rhetoric is excellent, and his conclusions regarding the responsibility of society for a careful piloting of the *Good Ship Earth* are convincing. Mr. Quick has what is sometimes called "a social viewpoint," which he has adapted marvelously to a popularized discussion.

SCOTT, WILLIAM A. *Money*. Pp. 124. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1913.

This is the second volume in the National Social Science series and attempts to give a concise statement of the main facts concerning money and its functions. It is "designed for the general reader rather than the expert or the young student."

STELZLE, CHARLES. *American Social and Religious Conditions*. Pp. 240. Price, \$1.00. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1912.

The volume of literature appearing on any subject is usually a crude index of public interest in the material presented. If this is true in this particular field, and observation seems to confirm such a view, then there is an increasing interest on the part of the church and religious people generally in the new adjustment of the church to the social and economic life of our time. No more virile writer on religio-social topics is to be found than the author of this little volume. Dr. Stelzle has grouped in 240 pages a usable mass of information which ought to be of great value to ministers and laymen not only in increasing practical knowledge, but in providing a motive for constructive service. Topics treated are problems of city and country, the liquor problem, women and children in industry, the immigrant, the negro, the Indian, the Spanish-American, the church's mission in the solution of these problems. The treatment is constructive and opens up a new vision of the function of a live, efficient church with energies centred in a unified program of social advance. An extended survey and outline of work is presented in two valuable appendices. As a handbook of practical information on social subjects the usefulness of the work is greatly impaired for lack of an index.

STUART-LINTON, C. E. T. *The Problem of Empire Governance*. Pp. x, 240. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green and Company.

The author starts with the assumption that "the only alternative to imperial disintegration is imperial federation" (p. 11); decides in favor of the latter without explaining why; and proceeds to indicate what form federation should assume. An imperial council might do, he thinks, as a temporary makeshift, but the ultimate goal is an imperial parliament where all the constitu-

ent parts of the empire have representation, an imperial executive of the cabinet type, and an imperial supreme court. This federation is to have a written constitution, which the author supplies. The federation thus organized is then informed how to manage properly its most important business, including naval and military defense, finance, taxation, emigration, the tariff, and the diplomatic service.

The method of treatment is purely speculative. The government of an imaginary imperial federation is outlined with little consideration for what might be possible or practicable in any actual federation. Bold assertions are often advanced unsupported by evidence or argument (e.g., pp. 6, 31, 33, 41, 126, 232), and misstatements of fact are not infrequent (e.g., pp. 28, 46, 175).

SUMNER, WILLIAM G. *Earth Hunger and Other Essays*. (Ed. by Albert G. Keller.) Pp. xii, 377. Price, \$2.25. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913.

Some three years ago under the title of *War and Other Essays* Dr. Keller published a volume of the writings of his teacher and associate, Professor Sumner. In the present volume are collected some forty articles, some of which have never been published. These are grouped under three main heads: liberty, fantasies and facts, democracy. Some half dozen, including earth hunger are outside of this classification.

The author was one of the great teachers of his day. He had a genius for compelling men to think. It is fitting that all the work of such a man be preserved in form accessible to future students. The editor is to be thanked therefore for the collection. He has done his part well. It now remains to be seen whether the reading public will appreciate the merit of the subject matter most of which concerns live issues of the day.

TRAWICK, A. M. *The City Church and Its Social Mission*. Pp. viii, 166. Price, 60 cents. New York: Association Press, 1913.

This little volume is one of a series being issued by the Young Men's Christian Association. The material is grouped in six chapters, which seek to show the connection of the city church with family life, public care of children, problem of charity, labor problem, social vice, other religious agencies. Naturally, so great a field imposes a great burden on the author, who tries to condense the chief facts into such brief compass. On the whole, the work is well done. The author's outlook is hopeful, his horizon wide. It should be of value in Y. M. C. A. classes and others of like nature. A fairly full bibliography is given at the end.

TUELL, HARRIET E. and HATCH, ROY W. *Selected Readings in English History*. Pp. ix, 515. Price, \$1.40. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1913.

WHITEHOUSE, J. H. *Essays on Social and Political Questions*. Pp. 95. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913,

WOOD, RUTH K. *The Tourist's Spain and Portugal*. Pp. xvi, 357. Price, \$1.25. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1913.

Not a Baedeker and yet not a travel book this lies half between the two. The descriptions are well written, but the mechanics of the journey and an anxiety to omit mention of none of the "liens" of each city make the style at times labored. The instructions are not detailed enough to allow the traveler to dispense with his guide book. The chapters on Portugal contain much information not found in the usual tourists' manual.

REVIEWS

ADAMS, BROOKS. *The Theory of Social Revolutions*. Pp. vii, 240. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The mind of the complacent lawyer who holds the traditional attitude toward legal interpretation will receive something of a shock upon reading this book. The author is not temperamentally a sensationalist and with a legal training and practice covering more than twenty-five years we have reason to regard his utterances as the result of deep conviction. A casual reading of the book confirms this supposition. His studies have not been confined to the mere technique of legal procedure and the perusal of precedents, but have gone deeply into the social, political and economic forces which shape public opinion and mould law. The present volume is an exposition of the conclusions which are the product of these experiences. But the conclusions are not presented without an exhibit of the material upon which they are based. In Chapter I he discusses what he terms the collapse of capitalistic government which he regards inevitable as the result of the establishment of a new equilibrium. Capital has assumed sovereign power without accepting responsibility. The day of calling capital to account has arrived. Chapter II discusses the limitations of the judicial function and Chapter III American courts as legislative chambers. The assumption of legislative functions on the part of the judiciary uniformly has been followed by extension of authority over the courts by constitutional amendment and other methods. The social equilibrium, Chapter IV, is the force which determines where sovereignty resides and this is illustrated by an appeal to history, especially the events of the French Revolution.

Political courts are discussed in Chapter V and are portrayed as the inevitable precursors of revolution. "During the Reign of Terror, France had her fill of political tribunals."

The concluding chapter on inferences is constructive and logical on the basis of the premise laid down in the previous chapters. Civilizations have broken down through administrative difficulties. "The rise of a new governing class is always synonymous with a social revolution and a redistribution of property." The judicial recall he regards "as revolutionary in essence as were the methods used during the Terror," and would convert the courts into political tribunals and "a political court is not properly a court at all, but an administrative board whose function is to work the will of the dominant faction for the time being. Thus, a political court becomes the most formid-